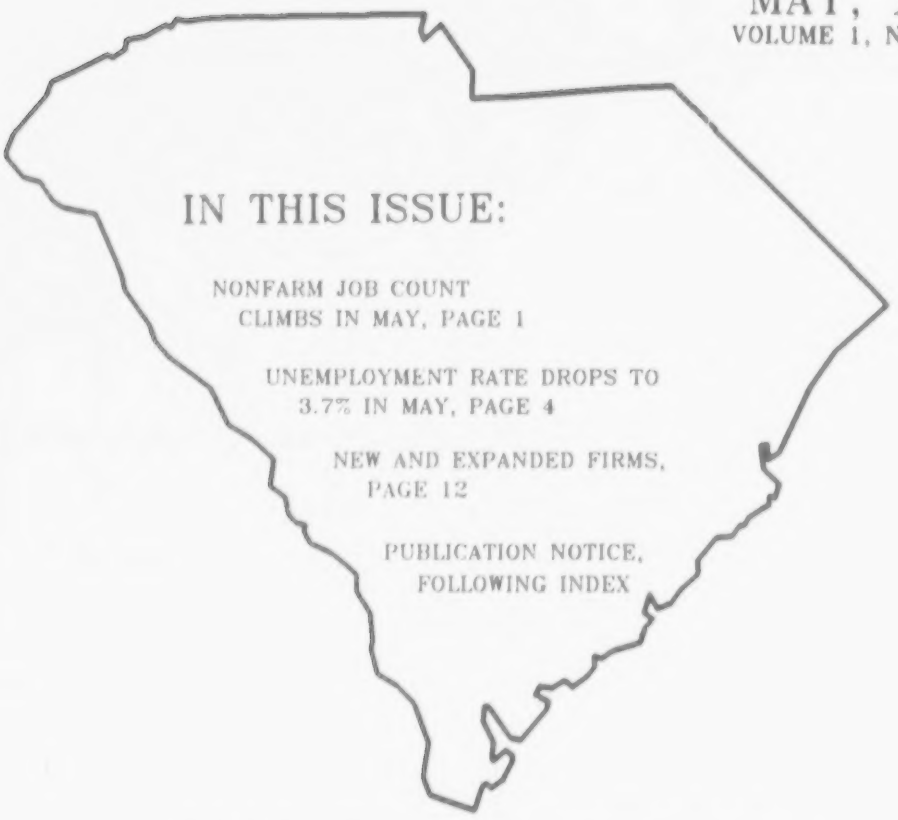
57155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

MAY, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 4



IN THIS ISSUE:

NONFARM JOB COUNT CLIMBS IN MAY, PAGE 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 3.7% IN MAY, PAGE 4

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRMS, PAGE 12

PUBLICATION NOTICE, FOLLOWING INDEX

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ROBERT E. "JACK" DAVID, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(803) 737-2617

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
P.O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	11
3	Summary of Cvertime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	14
4	Productivity Index	15
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	16, 17
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	18, 19
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	20, 21
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	22, 23
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston and Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	24
10	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Anderson and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	25
11	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	26, 27
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	28
13	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	29, 30
14	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	31
15	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	32
16	Labor Force and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	33

NOTICE

If you wish to remain on the mailing list for the publication of The South Carolina Employment Trends, please complete this form by September 15, 1989, and return it to the:

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information Division (LMI/CES)
P.O. Box 995
Columbia, S.C. 29202

To insure we have your proper mailing address, please check the appropriate line.

Correct _____

Incorrect _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

NONFARM JOB COUNT CLIMBS IN MAY

PRIVATE SECTOR PROVIDES IMPETUS

Total nonfarm employment rose to a record level of 1,511,900 in May as tourism shifted into high gear. This figure was 12,000 greater than a month ago, and 54,200 higher than the year-ago level. Practically all the monthly increase came in the private sector, while the public sector reported only minor gains.

SEASONALITY PUSHES PRIVATE COUNT HIGHER

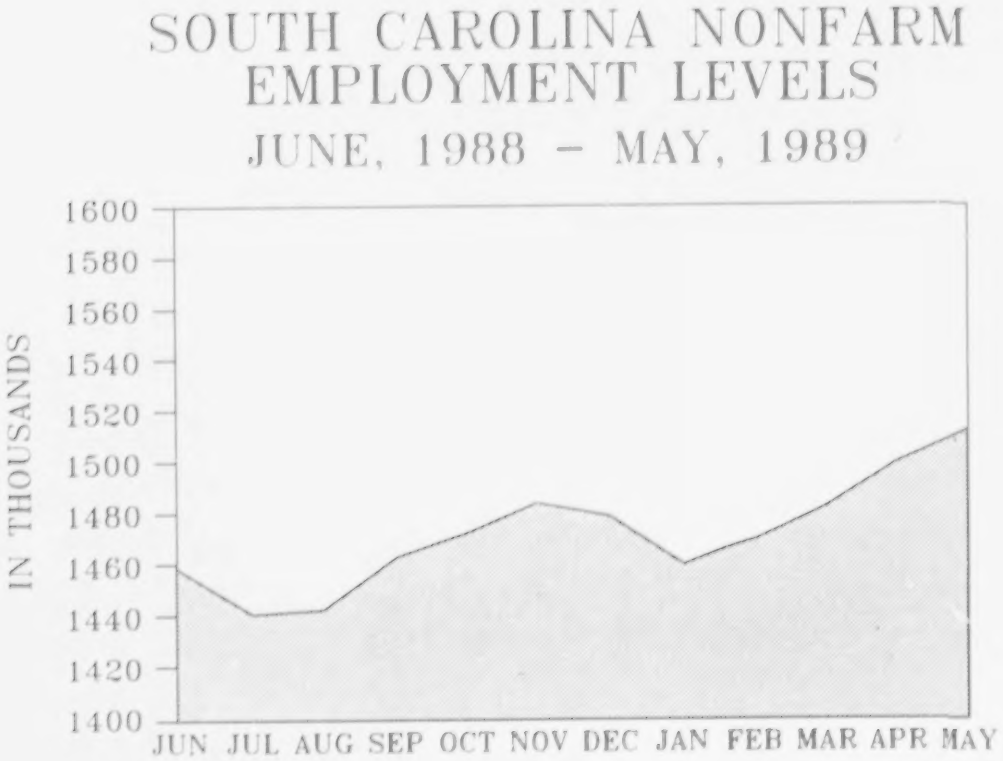
Employers in the state's private sector accounted for nearly 97% of all additions over the month as trade and services continued to dictate the trend. Trade led this advance for the third consecutive month as 5,000 persons were added to payrolls around the state. Most of these positions were created in the retail division where eating and drinking places by far outdistanced any other group. Other groups affected to a lesser degree by seasonal trends included general merchandise stores and food stores. Services jumped 3,200 over the month to 275,900, setting an all-time high. Industry groups showing exceptional strength included such tourist-related areas as amusement and recreation services, and hotels and other lodging places. Also rising sharply were business services, which continued to grow at a rapid pace. Construction was 1,500 higher in May, with special trade contracting accounting for more than half of all new jobs. Manufacturing employment rebounded over the month, gaining 1,000 workers. This increase came after four consecutive months of decline, and included advances in both durable and nondurable goods. Within the hard-good division, electrical and electronic equipment rose 300. The soft-good division also saw a gain of 400, primarily occurring in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded job growth of 500 and 400, respectively. Gains were scattered throughout the former, while real estate was the creator of many positions in the latter. Both industries recorded all-time highs during the month.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS MINOR INCREASE

The public sector added 400 employees to the ranks in May, pushing the job count to 275,600. Increases in all areas of the local division were more than enough to offset losses in state government. Increases of 400 each were seen in local education, other local government, and other state government. State education was the only area reporting a loss, falling 800. The federal workforce remained unchanged from April.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO BE SLUGGISH IN JUNE

Nonfarm employment should show little or no gain in June as educational losses offset moderate advances in trade and services. Individual groups expected to report substantial growth include eating and drinking places, and business services. The ten-year average for nonfarm employment in June shows an increase of 3,800, with gains of 2,800 and 1,800 in 1987 and 1988, respectively.



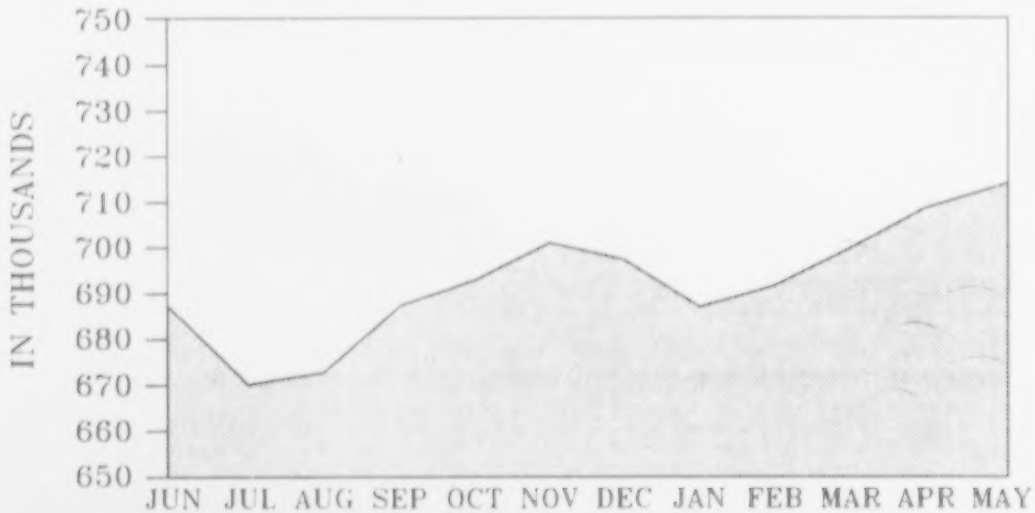
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

Total nonfarm female employment in South Carolina rose 4,900 to 713,500 in May, surpassing the all-time record high of 708,600 set during April. The private sector continued to expand as the summer vacation season got underway. Private employers placed 4,500 female employees on payrolls during May, pushing employment in the private sector to 550,000. The public sector registered a slight gain of 400 female positions.

In the private sector, females employed in trade and services increased 2,700 and 1,400, respectively. Within trade, retail trade (+2,700) accounted for the entire monthly gain with the wholesale job count unchanged from the previous month. In services, hotels and other lodging places (+500) led the expansion as employment reached 156,000. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+300) experienced moderate growth for the month. Manufacturers were only able to add 100 positions during May with the entire increase occurring in durable goods. Holding steady from the previous month were construction, and transportation and public utilities.

In the government sector, females held 163,500 positions during May, up 400 from April. Local government (+600) accounted for the entire increase with a slight offset of 200 in state government. The federal job count was unchanged at 12,900 over the month. Compared to the year-ago level of 686,800, female nonfarm employment in South Carolina was up 26,700 during May.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS JUNE, 1988 - MAY, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 4.0% to 3.7% in May. This represented 63,800 jobless individuals, a drop of 5,000 from the April level. The reduction in unemployment stemmed from seasonal hiring in trade, services and construction, together with a welcomed upturn in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.2% in May.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,724,900	1,718,400	1,690,100	1,703,500	1,711,300	1,668,700
Total Employment	1,661,100	1,649,600	1,608,800	1,641,000	1,640,600	1,588,700
Total Unemployment	63,800	68,800	81,300	62,500	70,700	80,000
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.0	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	239,710	235,320	231,890	244,080	243,100	238,060
Total Employment	231,690	227,480	222,180	237,250	235,360	230,230
Total Unemployment	8,020	7,840	9,710	6,830	7,740	7,830
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.3	4.2	2.8	3.2	3.3

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	347,770	346,960	336,260
Total Employment	337,890	336,170	324,230
Total Unemployment	9,870	10,790	12,030
Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.1	3.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,196	122,576	120,775	123,510	123,659	121,203
Total Employment	117,039	116,347	114,222	117,215	117,113	114,403
Total Unemployment	6,156	6,229	6,553	6,395	6,546	6,800
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Increases in both the private and public sectors pushed employment in the Charleston area upward 2,300 to 198,400 in May. However, the private sector accounted for approximately 87% of the overall growth. Within the private sector, trade and services experienced seasonal gains, due mainly to tourist-related activities, such as the Spoleto Festival. Also, the entire rise in the trade industry was centered in the retail division. Construction employment was on the rise as well, which could be attributed to continued building contracts. Positive movement was also observed in transportation and public utilities; manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The public sector, at 53,600, reported an increase of 300 workers. This advance was contributed entirely by the local government sector. Federal and state government remained unchanged at 19,800 and 15,000, respectively.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

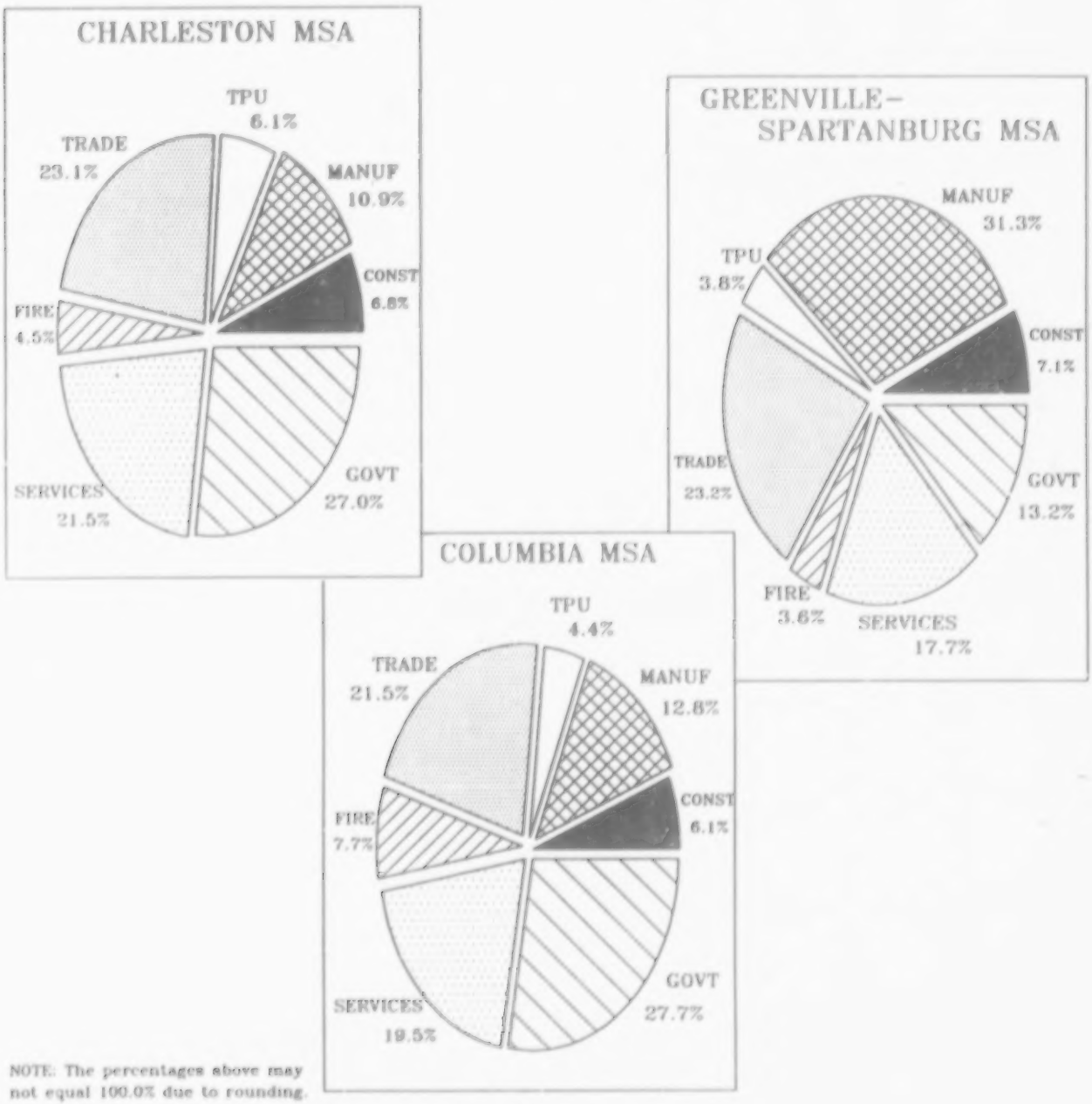
Records continued to be set in the Columbia area as nonfarm employment surged 2,000 in May to 236,400, a level never reached before. Growth was seen in all major industries, but much of the increase was registered in trade and services. An advance of 600 in trade was the largest for any May in recent years. However, half of this jump could be attributed to the reopening of department stores which closed in late-1988. Services added 500 new jobs to payrolls over the month, much of it in business services, one of the fastest-growing groups over the past few years. Manufacturing and construction advanced 200 each, while transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported gains of 100 each. Employment in the public sector edged upward 300, with growth reported in both the local and state divisions.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

A total of 1,500 jobs were added to the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area nonagricultural employment level in May, bringing the jobcount to 327,500. This was 7,100 higher than the comparable year-ago figure. Increases in construction were the major contributor to the employment advance. Construction surged upward 700 to 23,200. Corresponding advances of 400 each in trade and services also aided in the rise of total nonfarm employment. Reflecting recalls from layoffs, manufacturing enjoyed a 100 upturn in employment over the month. The growth in manufacturing was found in the soft-good industry, primarily in textile mill products. The job counts in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged from the previous month. Spurred by a downturn in state jobs, employment in government moved down 100 to 43,100. Local government saw a 300 increase in employment; however, this gain was more than offset by the decline in state government. The federal government employment level was unchanged at 43,100.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN AREA MAY, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



NOTE: The percentages above may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage point in May to 5.2% . . . as 101,000 new jobs were added to payrolls. Over the March-to-May period, businesses added an average of 160,000 positions, compared with an average gain of 270,000 a month throughout 1987 and 1988. This sluggish growth provided further evidence of a slowing economy, and prompted speculation that the Federal Reserve may ease credit. Practically all of May's increase came in the service-producing sector, as the good-producing industries reported job declines. Those industries in the service-producing sector, despite rising in May, did report slower growth.

The average workweek for Americans fell to 34.6 in May . . . This figure represented a decline of 0.3 hour from the previous month. Also, factory hours and overtime hours each declined 0.2 hour to 41.0 and 3.8, respectively. Average hourly earnings slipped $0.01 to $9.60, while earnings for manufacturing workers were constant at $10.41 from the previous month. Weekly earnings dropped $3.23 to $331.20, while factory employees received $425.77 for a week's pay, down $1.04.

Producer prices surged 0.9% in May . . . reviving fears of impending inflation. This jump came after two months of modest increases, and included large gains in energy and automobiles. Energy was 3.3% higher over the month, which was substantial, but much lower than April's upturn of 7.2%. Food climbed 0.8%, following a drop in April. Excluding the volatile categories of food and energy, producer prices rose 0.5%. Automobile prices advanced 1.8% in May, but much of this climb could be traced to the ending of many incentive programs.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.6% . . . in May. This increase, coupled with the jump in producer prices, proved that inflation was not yet under control. Producer prices grew at an annual rate of 6.7% from January to May, far above the 4.4% rates registered in 1987 and 1988. In May, much of the monthly advance could be attributed to gasoline prices, which followed April's surge of 11.4% with a gain of 3.9%. Also, food and beverages, another volatile category, rose 0.6%.

Retail sales inched upward 0.1% in May . . . providing further signs of a sluggish economy. This slight increase came on the heels of a strong 1.0% advance in April. However, declines in February and March provided evidence that April may have been an atypical month. In May, general merchandise stores fell 1.2%, not enough to offset gains of 0.9% and 0.6% in gasoline stations and grocery stores, respectively.

Production at the nation's factories, utilities, and mines was unchanged in May . . . after climbing 0.6% in April. In addition to May's sluggishness, industrial capacity dropped 0.3% to 83.8%, providing further evidence of a slowing economy. Production was off 0.5% and 0.1% at the nation's utilities and factories, respectively, while mines surged 1.2%.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Rain, which fell over much of the state during the first couple of weeks in May, delayed some field work, but planting and forage harvesting continued. Cool nights in some areas limited watermelon and corn growth. Drier weather conditions prevailed over much of South Carolina by the end of May. High temperatures increased evaporation causing top soils to dry out at a rapid pace.

Field Crops

Tobacco transplanting continued at a rapid pace with over 90% of the acreage set out by the week ending May 15. The corn crop in some counties had limited growth due to the cool weather. However, planting was virtually complete in many counties and the condition of the crop was rated fair to good. Cotton growers increased planting but still lagged behind normal. Soybean planting was stalled in some areas as soil moisture was too low to insure proper germination.

Fruits and Vegetables

Cold damage to peaches was being assessed in a few counties. However, harvest of early peach varieties was increasing and overall condition of the crop was fair to good. Tomato planting was about complete with overall condition rated fair to good. Spring cucumbers were in fair to good condition with planting slightly behind normal. Watermelons and cantaloups were in fair to good condition with planting also slightly behind normal.

S. C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 5/30/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89/'88	
Cantaloups	Planted	88	86
Corn	"	95	100
Cotton	"	86	97
Cucumbers	"	87	90
Peaches	Harvested	6	1

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

South Carolina's average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers climbed $0.02 to $8.59 during May. Both durables and nondurables experienced average wage gains of $0.02 each. Within the hard-good sector, stone, clay, and glass products reported the largest monthly rise. Following the upward trend were machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; and instruments and related products. However, earnings declines were seen in lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, and electrical and electronic equipment. The largest upturn within the soft-good sector was displayed in food and kindred products. Positive movement was also observed in paper and allied products, printing and publishing, apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products. The only industry group to record a decrease in hourly earnings was chemicals and allied products.

The national average hourly wage for manufacturing production workers was unchanged from $10.41 the previous month. Nondurables rose $0.03, while durables held steady.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
May, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.59	$ 8.57	$ 8.27	$ 9.34	$ 9.32	$ 9.13
Average Weekly Earnings	$353.05	$353.08	$340.72	$383.87	$385.85	$373.42
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$285.18	$286.82	$289.97	$310.07	$313.44	$317.80

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.74	$ 8.71	$ 8.31	$ 8.53	$ 8.49	$ 8.23
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.09	$358.85	$341.54	$348.02	$347.24	$338.25
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.86	$291.51	$290.67	$281.11	$282.08	$287.87

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.41	$ 10.41	$ 10.14
Average Weekly Earnings	$425.77	$426.81	$415.74
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$343.92	$346.72	$353.82

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	No. of Workers	Other Information
Policy Management Systems, Corp.	Columbia	300-400/800	PMSC, the leading supplier of computer programming and data processing for the insurance industry, is expected to spend around $45 million for research and development in 1989. This expansion could mean between 300 and 400 new jobs in the Columbia area this year, and as many as 800 by 1992. Many of the new positions will be filled by college graduates from the Carolinas and Georgia.
Lintex Group, Inc.	Orangeburg	60	The New York-based company plans to open a home furnishings plant near Orangeburg in early July, employing around 60 workers. The factory will assemble, package, and distribute tablecloths, flannel sheets, and other home furnishings. Plans call for the plant to double its workforce within three years. This news is welcome in an area that has seen three plant closings within the past year.
Ace Textile America, Inc.	Sumter County	100	Ace Textile America, a Korean firm, plans to build its first plant in the United States somewhere in Sumter County. No date has been set for completion of the factory, which will be involved in the dyeing of fabric.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Programmer Chief Bus.	99	Programmer Info. Sys.	99	14	Full / 34,000	Yes / Beaufort
Machine Operator	99	None	N/A	12	Full / 9,360	No / Chester
Personnel Manager	36	Caseworker Child Care	24	17	Full / 18,000	Yes / Gaffney
Property Manager	41	Office Manager	01	16	Full / 25,000	Yes / Georgetwn
Geologist	99	Environmental Analyst	99	16	Full / 35,000	Yes / Greenville
Reg. Nurse	99	None	N/A	15	Full / 20,000	Yes / Greenwood
Medical Lab Technician	24	None	N/A	15	Full / 12,400	Yes / Hartsville
Production Supt.	31	Sales Manager	99	16	Full / 25,000	Yes / Kingstree
Lab Technician	10	None	N/A	14	Full / 18,720	No / Lancaster
Purchasing Agent	12	Estimator	72	15	Full / 20,800	Yes / Marion
Accountant	42	Auditor	60	17	Full / 19,000	Yes / Myrtle Bch
Construction Supt.	99	None	N/A	14	Full / 28,000	Yes / Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 40,000	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 87,845 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

PRODUCTION CUTBACK LOWERS OVERTIME

Premium hours were reduced for South Carolina's production workers in May as manufacturers saw the need to cut production employees as well as overtime hours. The reduction in premium hours was a result of contract completions and less demand for products. Overtime hours were constant at 3.9 hours from a year ago.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.1	3.9
Durable Goods	4.4	4.6	4.4
Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.8	3.6

WEEKLY HOURS DOWN IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers recorded a reduction in the workweek for the second consecutive month. Manufacturing production employees worked an average of 41.0 hours, down 0.1 from the previous month. The workweek in both durable and nondurable goods declined 0.1 hour. Within the durable sector, sharp drops in average weekly hours occurred in lumber and wood products (-0.6); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.5). Reduced weekly hours were also reported in electrical and electronic equipment; and machinery, except electrical. Longer workweeks were recorded in instruments and related products (+0.8), furniture and fixtures (+0.4), and fabricated metal products (+0.3) because of increased business. In nondurable goods, chemicals and allied products (-0.3) led the decliners with textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products down 0.1 hour each. Food and kindred products, and printing and publishing employees both averaged 0.3 hour more per week. The workweek in paper and allied products held steady at 44.5 hours from the previous month.

Nationally, the workweek for manufacturing production workers was also down 0.1 hour to 40.9 during May. Overtime hours fell from 3.8 in April to 3.7 in May.

PRODUCTIVITY CONTINUES TO FALL

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers recorded decreased productivity for the fifth month in a row. The productivity index for manufacturing workers fell 0.1 point to 107.0 during May. A declining workweek caused the decrease in output per hour. In manufacturing, durable goods (+0.1 point) managed to register the only increase in productivity in May. In nondurable goods, output per hour was down 0.3 point with textiles and apparel reporting declines of 0.3 and 0.2 point, respectively. Compared with the year-ago level of 105.8, manufacturing productivity during May was up 1.2 points.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
May, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.0	107.1	105.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	117.7	117.6	116.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.4	102.7	101.0
Textile Productivity Index	94.4	94.7	96.1
Apparel Productivity Index	99.8	100.0	95.9

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
May, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to May 1989 from-	
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All items	123.8	123.1	117.5	+0.6	+5.4

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1511.9	1499.9	1457.7	+12.0	+54.2
Total Private.....	1236.3	1224.7	1192.6	+11.6	+43.7
Mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction.....	94.4	92.9	92.3	+ 1.5	+ 2.1
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	14.6	14.3	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction.....	5.8	5.5	5.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	- 0.2
Special Trade Contractors.....	45.8	45.0	44.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Electrical Work.....	9.7	9.7	9.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6).....	383.6	382.6	383.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
Durable Goods.....	129.9	129.3	130.8	+ 0.6	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods.....	253.7	253.3	252.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.1	64.6	62.0	+ 0.5	+-3.1
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.4	20.3	18.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Water Transportation.....	4.2	4.1	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication.....	13.1	13.0	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.0	15.8	15.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Electric Services.....	9.8	9.7	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Combination Utility Services.....	4.3	4.2	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	347.6	342.6	328.7	+ 5.0	+18.9
Wholesale Trade.....	60.4	60.2	58.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	33.1	33.0	32.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	27.3	27.2	26.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Groceries and Related Products.....	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods.....	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Retail Trade	287.2	282.4	270.2	+ 4.8	+17.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.1	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.3	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.4	35.6	34.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.2
Department Stores	20.8	20.4	20.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Food Stores	50.1	49.5	47.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores	47.0	46.5	45.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.8	67.4	65.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Banking	14.8	14.6	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.4	14.3	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal.. Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.0	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	14.6	14.6	13.6	0.0	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	275.9	272.7	259.2	+ 3.2	+16.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.8	25.8	25.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.5
Health Services	54.0	54.0	50.8	0.0	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.1	18.1	17.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Educational Services	22.4	22.6	21.9	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.8	13.1	12.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Total Government	275.6	275.2	265.1	+ 0.4	+10.5
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.3	38.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Total State Government	92.4	92.8	86.4	- 0.4	+ 6.0
State Education	38.0	38.8	34.3	- 0.8	+ 3.7
Other State Government	54.4	54.0	52.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Total Local Government	143.9	143.1	140.0	+ 0.8	+ 3.9
Local Education	83.7	83.3	81.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	60.2	59.8	58.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Manufacturing	383.6	382.6	383.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	129.9	129.3	130.8	+ 0.6	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.6	16.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	4.9	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.8	32.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	4.9	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	7.4	7.4	6.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.7	22.4	22.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.7	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.5	10.9	0.0	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	5.3	0.0	- 1.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.7	253.3	252.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.4	15.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Meat Products	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.3	2.2	2.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.6	104.8	106.7	- 0.2	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	27.2	28.1	0.0	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.4	30.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.1	14.5	0.0	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.7	7.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.7	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.8	9.9	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.5	45.3	45.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.5	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.0	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	14.0	14.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.8	4.9	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.7	14.9	0.0	- 0.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products.	24.8	24.5	22.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.6	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	12.9	12.8	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1493.3	1490.2	1439.9	+ 3.1	+53.4
Total Private.....	1224.5	1222.2	1181.4	+ 2.3	+43.1
Construction.....	93.2	93.2	91.1	0.0	+ 2.1
Manufacturing.....	384.0	383.6	383.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Durable Goods.....	129.5	129.3	130.4	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.8	15.7	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.3	11.3	11.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	15.8	15.9	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	32.6	32.6	31.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.9	22.5	23.0	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods.....	254.5	254.3	253.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Food and Kindred Products.....	15.6	15.6	15.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products.....	104.7	105.0	106.8	- 0.3	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	27.2	27.2	28.1	0.0	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	29.2	29.4	30.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills.....	9.2	9.3	9.2	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	14.2	14.1	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.9	9.9	10.0	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	45.8	45.5	46.2	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	10.7	10.5	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.8	13.9	14.8	- 0.1	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.3	16.3	16.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing.....	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.2	35.1	34.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.8	14.7	15.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1989	Net Change From: May 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.1	65.1	62.0	0.0	+ 3.1
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.4	20.4	18.9	0.0	+ 1.5
Communication.....	13.1	13.1	12.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.0	15.9	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	342.7	341.8	324.0	+ 0.9	+18.7
Wholesale Trade.....	60.3	60.2	58.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Retail Trade.....	282.4	281.6	265.7	+ 0.8	+16.7
General Merchandise Stores.....	36.6	36.4	34.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Food Stores.....	49.7	49.5	47.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	67.4	67.4	64.7	0.0	+ 2.7
Insurance Carriers.....	14.8	14.6	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Services.....	270.2	269.2	253.9	+ 1.0	+16.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	24.6	24.6	23.3	0.0	+ 1.3
Educational Services.....	21.4	21.4	21.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Total Government.....	268.8	268.0	258.5	+ 0.8	+10.3
Total Federal Government.....	39.3	39.2	38.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government.....	91.6	90.7	85.6	+ 0.9	+ 6.0
Total Local Government.....	137.9	138.1	134.2	- 0.2	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	327.5	326.0	320.4	236.4	234.4	232.3
Construction	23.2	22.5	22.8	14.4	14.2	14.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.0	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102.4	102.3	102.5	30.3	30.1	29.2
Durable Goods	31.8	31.8	32.2	14.7	14.6	14.1
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.9	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.6	12.6	12.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods	70.6	70.5	70.3	15.6	15.5	15.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.8	32.7	32.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.8	9.8	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	9.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.4	9.4	9.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.6	12.6	12.0	10.5	10.4	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing.....	5.3	5.3	5.1	-	-	-
Communication.....	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	76.0	75.6	73.8	50.9	50.3	51.1
Wholesale Trade.....	16.5	16.5	16.3	12.6	12.4	12.6
Retail Trade.....	59.5	59.1	57.5	38.3	37.9	38.5
General Merchandise Stores.....	7.0	6.9	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.3
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	11.9	11.9	11.9	18.3	18.2	17.9
Banking.....	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.2
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services.....	58.0	57.6	56.4	46.1	45.6	45.2
Business Services.....	-	-	-	12.8	12.5	12.6
Health Services.....	-	-	-	8.7	8.6	8.3
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.8
Total Government.....	43.1	43.2	40.7	65.5	65.2	64.2
Total Federal Government.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.7	7.7	8.0
Total State Government.....	11.8	12.2	11.0	36.6	36.5	35.8
Total Local Government.....	29.3	29.0	27.7	21.2	21.0	20.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	198.4	196.1	193.8	45.6	45.5	46.1
Construction.....	13.5	13.1	13.4	2.3	2.2	2.6
Manufacturing.....	21.6	21.5	21.0	12.6	12.6	13.1
Durable Goods.....	12.6	12.5	12.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products.....	1.8	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	3.1	3.1	2.8	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.3	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products.....	-	-	-	4.1	4.2	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	12.2	11.9	10.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	45.8	45.0	46.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Wholesale Trade.....	7.8	7.8	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	38.0	37.2	38.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.9	8.8	8.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	42.7	42.4	40.1	9.3	9.3	9.1
Total Government.....	53.6	53.3	53.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
Total Federal Government.....	19.8	19.8	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	15.0	15.0	15.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	18.8	18.5	18.5	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	52.7	52.6	52.9	50.6	50.3	50.8
Construction.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing.....	20.4	20.3	20.4	13.0	12.9	13.3
Durable Goods.....	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods.....	15.2	15.2	15.3	8.8	8.7	8.8
Textile Mill Products.....	8.9	8.9	9.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.....	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
Total Government.....	8.0	7.9	7.7	9.4 /	9.3	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From Apr. 1989	Net Change From May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	713.5	708.6	686.8	+ 4.9	+26.7
Total Private.....	550.0	545.5	529.5	+ 4.5	+20.5
Construction.....	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing.....	154.4	154.3	155.4	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Durable Goods.....	39.4	39.3	40.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.3	11.3	11.6	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products.....	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.0	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	115.0	115.0	115.2	0.0	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products.....	44.9	45.0	45.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	11.4	11.4	11.8	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	12.5	12.6	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Knitting Mills.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	38.7	38.7	39.3	0.0	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	9.9	9.7	9.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	12.0	12.2	12.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.6	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	15.5	15.5	15.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication.....	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1989

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Net Change From Apr. 1989	Net Change From May 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	173.4	170.7	163.0	+ 2.7	+10.4
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	15.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	157.4	154.7	147.4	+ 2.7	+10.0
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.1	26.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Food Stores	21.7	21.4	20.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.0	41.7	40.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Banking	11.6	11.3	11.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	8.3	8.3	7.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	156.0	154.6	147.2	+ 1.4	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.9	16.4	16.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Health Services	44.4	44.2	41.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Hospitals	15.1	15.0	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	13.9	14.0	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total Government	163.5	163.1	157.3	+ 0.4	+ 6.2
Total Federal Government	12.9	12.9	12.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	53.4	53.6	50.1	- 0.2	+ 3.3
State Education	18.6	19.0	16.8	- 0.4	+ 1.8
Other State Government	34.8	34.6	33.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	97.2	96.6	94.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.6
Local Education	65.3	64.9	63.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Other Local Government	31.9	31.7	30.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
MANUFACTURING	298.0	297.7	298.4	353.05	353.08	340.72	41.1	41.2	41.2	8.59	8.57	8.27
DURABLE GOODS	99.4	99.1	99.8	367.08	367.11	356.17	42.0	42.1	42.1	8.74	8.72	8.46
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	12.8	13.1	327.39	332.96	308.66	41.6	42.2	41.1	7.87	7.89	7.51
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.8	3.7	286.75	284.42	287.64	41.8	41.4	40.8	6.86	6.87	7.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.7	8.8	416.90	417.64	417.77	41.9	42.4	43.7	9.95	9.85	9.56
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.4	364.08	360.22	341.92	41.8	41.5	40.9	8.71	8.68	8.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	23.9	23.1	391.99	391.19	381.06	42.7	42.8	43.5	9.18	9.14	8.76
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.7	418.14	419.98	378.40	45.5	45.7	44.0	9.19	9.19	8.60
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.1	16.9	17.3	344.86	346.93	326.65	41.7	41.9	41.4	8.27	8.28	7.89
Instruments and Related Products	3.4	3.4	4.3	343.94	337.13	335.86	43.1	42.3	42.3	7.98	7.97	7.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.6	198.6	198.6	346.36	346.39	332.93	40.7	40.8	40.7	8.51	8.49	8.18
Food and Kindred Products	10.7	10.7	10.5	308.03	302.54	303.46	39.9	39.6	40.3	7.72	7.64	7.53
Textile Mill Products	90.9	91.0	92.9	328.44	328.84	312.58	40.8	40.9	40.7	8.05	8.04	7.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.5	24.4	25.3	330.88	329.65	316.61	40.4	40.3	40.8	8.19	8.18	7.76
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.6	26.7	27.6	335.67	337.34	324.82	40.2	40.4	40.4	8.35	8.35	8.04
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.1	8.1	307.23	311.44	273.53	41.8	42.2	39.3	7.35	7.38	6.96
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.2	11.3	11.7	351.09	350.65	328.13	42.3	42.4	41.8	8.30	8.27	7.85
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.4	3.4	342.66	334.10	306.06	42.2	41.4	39.8	8.12	8.07	7.69
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.6	303.07	305.95	284.26	40.9	41.4	40.9	7.41	7.39	6.95
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.5	39.0	218.83	217.53	204.40	37.6	37.7	37.3	5.82	5.77	5.48
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.5	9.1	206.42	211.68	191.33	36.6	37.4	36.1	5.64	5.66	5.30
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.4	11.7	12.2	188.86	189.21	180.56	36.6	37.1	36.7	5.16	5.10	4.92
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.2	574.05	571.38	548.92	44.5	44.5	44.7	12.90	12.84	12.28
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.9	354.66	349.60	330.13	38.3	38.0	37.6	9.26	9.20	8.78
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	20.9	20.6	504.67	509.16	521.94	41.4	41.7	43.1	12.19	12.21	12.11

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing	15.5	15.3	14.9	383.87	385.85	373.42
Durable Goods	9.6	9.5	9.2	390.53	392.37	372.70
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.8	5.7	373.61	374.83	375.96

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	40.9	9.34	9.32	9.13
Durable Goods	43.2	43.5	42.4	9.04	9.02	8.79
Nondurable Goods	37.7	37.9	38.6	9.91	9.89	9.74

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing	21.3	21.3	20.5	360.09	358.85	341.54
Durable Goods	10.1	10.0	9.7	343.51	342.26	329.19
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	345.95	345.37	325.94
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	1.9	1.9	391.43	383.40	338.60
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.3	10.8	373.98	373.22	352.60
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	321.60	324.75	313.18
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.9	1.8	203.84	196.22	196.40

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing	41.2	41.2	41.1	8.74	8.71	8.31
Durable Goods	40.7	40.6	41.2	8.44	8.43	7.99
Fabricated Metal Products	40.7	40.3	39.7	8.50	8.57	8.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.3	42.6	40.6	9.04	9.00	8.34
Nondurable Goods	41.6	41.7	41.0	8.99	8.95	8.60
Textile Mill Products	40.0	40.9	41.1	8.04	7.94	7.62
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.9	38.1	40.0	5.24	5.15	4.91

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing	77.3	77.2	77.0	348.02	347.24	338.25
Durable Goods	22.9	22.8	23.1	386.62	384.51	367.20
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.1	9.1	9.1	425.83	423.91	411.26
Nondurable Goods	54.4	54.4	53.9	332.86	332.07	326.02
Textile Mill Products	28.4	28.4	28.1	324.80	322.79	316.27
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.8	317.30	311.54	313.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.0	9.0	9.1	338.13	338.13	333.06
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.7	256.26	252.37	234.23
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.8	2.7	324.66	322.14	309.33
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.0	8.0	7.9	215.64	221.18	194.83
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.3	1.4	173.60	173.50	153.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	467.67	467.92	442.55

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
All Manufacturing	40.8	40.9	41.1	8.53	8.49	8.23
Durable Goods	42.3	42.3	42.5	9.14	9.09	8.64
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.1	43.3	44.8	9.88	9.79	9.18
Nondurable Goods	40.2	40.3	40.5	8.28	8.24	8.05
Textile Mill Products	40.0	39.9	40.6	8.12	8.09	7.79
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.0	37.4	39.5	8.35	8.33	7.93
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	41.9	41.9	42.0	8.07	8.07	7.93
Knitting Mills	35.2	35.1	33.8	7.28	7.19	6.93
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.2	41.3	42.2	7.88	7.80	7.33
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	37.7	38.6	36.9	5.72	5.73	5.28
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	35.5	35.7	33.7	4.89	4.86	4.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.4	42.5	42.8	11.03	11.01	10.34

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MAY, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988
Abbeville	6,770	6,790	6,730	3,570	3,580	3,580	3,200	3,210	3,150
Aiken	46,400	46,400	46,500	17,800	17,800	18,000	28,600	28,600	28,500
Allendale	3,750	3,670	3,290	1,420	1,390	1,380	2,330	2,280	1,910
Anderson	52,700	52,600	52,900	20,400	20,300	20,400	32,300	32,300	32,500
Bamberg	4,400	4,390	4,410	1,510	1,500	1,550	2,890	2,890	2,860
Barnwell	7,490	7,450	7,440	3,250	3,220	3,210	4,240	4,230	4,230
Beaufort	31,620	31,660	31,810	1,140	1,130	1,040	30,480	30,530	30,770
Berkeley	26,000	25,600	25,300	6,600	6,600	6,400	19,400	19,000	18,900
Calhoun	3,760	3,760	3,790	2,040	2,030	2,070	1,720	1,730	1,720
Charleston	153,500	151,700	150,100	9,900	9,900	9,700	143,600	141,800	140,400
Cherokee	17,850	17,810	17,750	8,910	8,900	8,800	8,940	8,910	8,950
Chester	11,640	11,580	11,840	5,920	5,880	6,150	5,720	5,700	5,690
Chesterfield	14,020	14,020	13,850	8,020	8,010	7,920	6,000	6,010	5,930
Clarendon	6,470	6,540	6,410	1,600	1,680	1,570	4,870	4,860	4,840
Colleton	9,810	9,790	9,830	2,540	2,520	2,570	7,270	7,270	7,260
Darlington	20,890	20,920	20,850	7,540	7,560	7,510	13,350	13,360	13,340
Dillon	9,640	9,620	9,620	3,840	3,840	3,780	5,800	5,780	5,840
Dorchester	18,900	18,800	18,400	5,100	5,000	4,900	13,800	13,800	13,500
Edgefield	4,450	4,500	4,660	1,950	2,000	2,120	2,500	2,500	2,540
Fairfield	7,830	7,840	7,800	3,360	3,340	3,360	4,470	4,500	4,440
Florence	50,600	50,300	50,800	13,000	12,900	13,300	37,600	37,400	37,500
Georgetown	15,230	15,190	15,240	4,310	4,320	4,370	10,920	10,870	10,870
Greenville	188,000	187,100	184,000	51,500	51,500	51,300	136,500	135,600	132,700
Greenwood	28,830	28,970	29,090	11,650	11,720	11,980	17,180	17,250	17,110
Hampton	5,310	5,290	5,250	1,850	1,830	1,790	3,460	3,460	3,460
Horry	62,350	61,420	58,180	5,990	5,910	5,960	56,360	55,510	52,220
Jasper	3,720	3,720	3,750	190	190	200	3,530	3,530	3,550
Kershaw	15,710	15,680	16,550	6,480	6,470	7,320	9,230	9,210	9,230
Lancaster	17,980	18,040	18,240	8,390	8,450	8,690	9,590	9,590	9,550
Laurens	19,570	19,560	19,340	8,300	8,250	8,040	11,270	11,310	11,300
Lee	3,440	3,420	3,340	1,210	1,190	1,090	2,230	2,230	2,250
Lexington	54,800	54,400	53,700	14,800	14,700	14,000	40,000	39,700	39,700
McCormick	1,880	1,880	1,850	790	800	800	1,090	1,080	1,050
Marion	12,210	12,220	12,220	6,040	6,050	5,940	6,170	6,170	6,280
Marlboro	8,540	8,540	8,570	4,040	4,050	4,260	4,500	4,490	4,310
Newberry	11,700	11,630	11,800	5,230	5,200	5,390	6,470	6,430	6,410
Oconee	24,910	24,830	24,880	10,520	10,520	10,620	14,390	14,310	14,260
Orangeburg	30,020	29,850	29,940	10,310	10,150	10,140	19,710	19,700	19,800
Pickens	35,600	35,400	34,400	12,500	12,400	12,200	23,100	23,000	22,200
Richland	181,600	180,000	178,600	15,500	15,400	15,200	166,100	164,600	163,400
Saluda	3,600	3,590	3,380	1,390	1,390	1,400	2,210	2,200	1,980
Spartanburg	103,900	103,500	102,000	38,400	38,400	39,000	65,500	65,100	63,000
Sumter	31,540	31,540	31,390	9,340	9,320	9,160	22,200	22,220	22,230
Union	10,530	10,600	10,490	5,810	5,880	5,870	4,720	4,720	4,620
Williamsburg	10,860	10,800	10,800	4,910	4,880	4,750	5,950	5,920	6,050
York	45,600	45,500	46,100	12,600	12,600	13,100	33,000	32,900	33,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
MAY, 1989

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,710	10,740	10,720	510	550	730	4.7	5.2	6.8
AIKEN.....	61,480	61,530	62,400	2,090	2,330	4,290	3.4	3.8	6.9
ALLENDALE....	5,590	5,540	5,030	260	290	320	4.7	5.2	6.4
ANDERSON.....	71,130	71,040	70,750	2,620	2,770	3,530	3.7	3.9	5.0
BAMBERG.....	6,710	6,720	6,730	400	380	490	6.0	5.6	7.3
BARNWELL.....	9,040	9,100	8,970	460	550	570	5.1	6.0	6.4
BEAUFORT.....	35,780	35,900	35,380	960	1,020	1,050	2.7	2.8	3.0
BERKELEY.....	56,530	55,670	54,920	1,530	1,670	2,180	2.7	3.0	4.0
CALHOUN.....	4,960	4,980	5,010	260	250	310	5.2	4.9	6.2
CHARLESTON...	145,650	142,830	140,560	5,530	5,260	6,190	3.8	3.7	4.4
CHEROKEE.....	23,400	23,450	23,080	880	1,000	1,120	3.7	4.3	4.9
CHESTER.....	13,920	13,960	13,890	820	950	850	5.9	6.8	6.1
CHESTERFIELD.	21,280	21,330	20,910	770	810	990	3.6	3.8	4.7
CLARENDON....	11,780	11,950	11,830	590	590	870	5.0	5.0	7.4
COLLETON.....	18,050	18,030	17,930	800	800	970	4.4	4.4	5.4
DARLINGTON...	28,450	28,710	28,410	1,350	1,530	1,780	4.8	5.3	6.3
DILLON.....	15,280	15,370	15,210	930	990	1,070	6.1	6.5	7.0
DORCHESTER...	37,530	36,820	36,410	960	910	1,340	2.6	2.5	3.7
EDGEFIELD....	7,220	7,440	7,520	300	410	380	4.2	5.5	5.1
FAIRFIELD....	10,600	10,640	10,510	470	500	650	4.5	4.7	6.2
FLORENCE.....	56,420	56,330	56,810	2,140	2,220	3,230	3.8	3.9	5.7
GEORGETOWN...	20,150	20,230	20,310	990	1,170	1,490	4.9	5.8	7.3
GREENVILLE...	179,610	179,150	173,980	4,630	5,060	6,070	2.6	2.8	3.5
GREENWOOD....	29,740	29,840	29,760	1,510	1,720	1,880	5.1	5.8	6.3
HAMPTON.....	7,280	7,280	7,250	300	310	450	4.1	4.3	6.2
HORRY.....	72,730	71,620	67,970	2,720	3,210	3,570	3.7	4.5	5.3
JASPER.....	6,750	6,750	6,760	220	220	290	3.3	3.2	4.3
KERSHAW.....	19,280	19,180	19,790	1,060	1,050	1,040	5.5	5.5	5.3
LANCASTER....	25,330	25,360	25,390	1,220	1,270	1,440	4.8	5.0	5.7
LAURENS.....	24,160	24,130	23,780	870	920	1,250	3.6	3.8	5.3
LEE.....	8,740	8,760	8,430	350	400	400	4.0	4.6	4.7
LEXINGTON....	97,900	97,450	95,040	2,390	2,700	2,700	2.4	2.8	2.8
McCORMICK....	2,670	2,710	2,670	170	220	250	6.4	8.2	9.4
MARION.....	15,520	15,780	15,580	1,560	1,810	1,830	10.1	11.5	11.7
MARLBORO.....	12,130	12,170	12,470	850	970	1,310	7.0	8.0	10.5
NEWBERRY.....	15,480	15,450	15,450	580	610	690	3.7	4.0	4.5
OCONEE.....	30,900	30,700	30,450	1,240	1,250	1,450	4.0	4.1	4.8
ORANGEBURG...	40,820	40,930	40,740	2,300	2,610	2,910	5.6	6.4	7.1
PICKENS.....	50,340	50,190	49,050	1,700	1,810	2,380	3.4	3.6	4.9
RICHLAND.....	146,180	145,650	142,650	4,440	5,050	5,620	3.0	3.5	3.9
SALUDA.....	8,170	8,230	7,810	280	310	320	3.4	3.8	4.1
SPARTANBURG..	117,820	117,620	113,230	3,540	3,930	3,580	3.0	3.3	3.2
SUMTER.....	36,510	36,520	36,320	1,710	1,760	2,290	4.7	4.8	6.3
UNION.....	14,540	14,610	14,290	680	710	780	4.7	4.9	5.5
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,170	16,900	17,290	860	810	1,260	5.0	4.8	7.3
YORK.....	73,450	73,120	70,620	2,960	3,150	3,170	4.0	4.3	4.5
CHAS MSA.....	239,710	235,320	231,890	8,020	7,840	9,710	3.3	3.3	4.2
COLA MSA.....	244,080	243,100	237,700	6,830	7,740	8,320	2.8	3.2	3.5
GRNV MSA.....	347,770	346,960	336,260	9,870	10,790	12,030	2.8	3.1	3.6
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,724.9	1,718.4	1,690.1	63.8	68.8	81.3	3.7	4.0	4.8

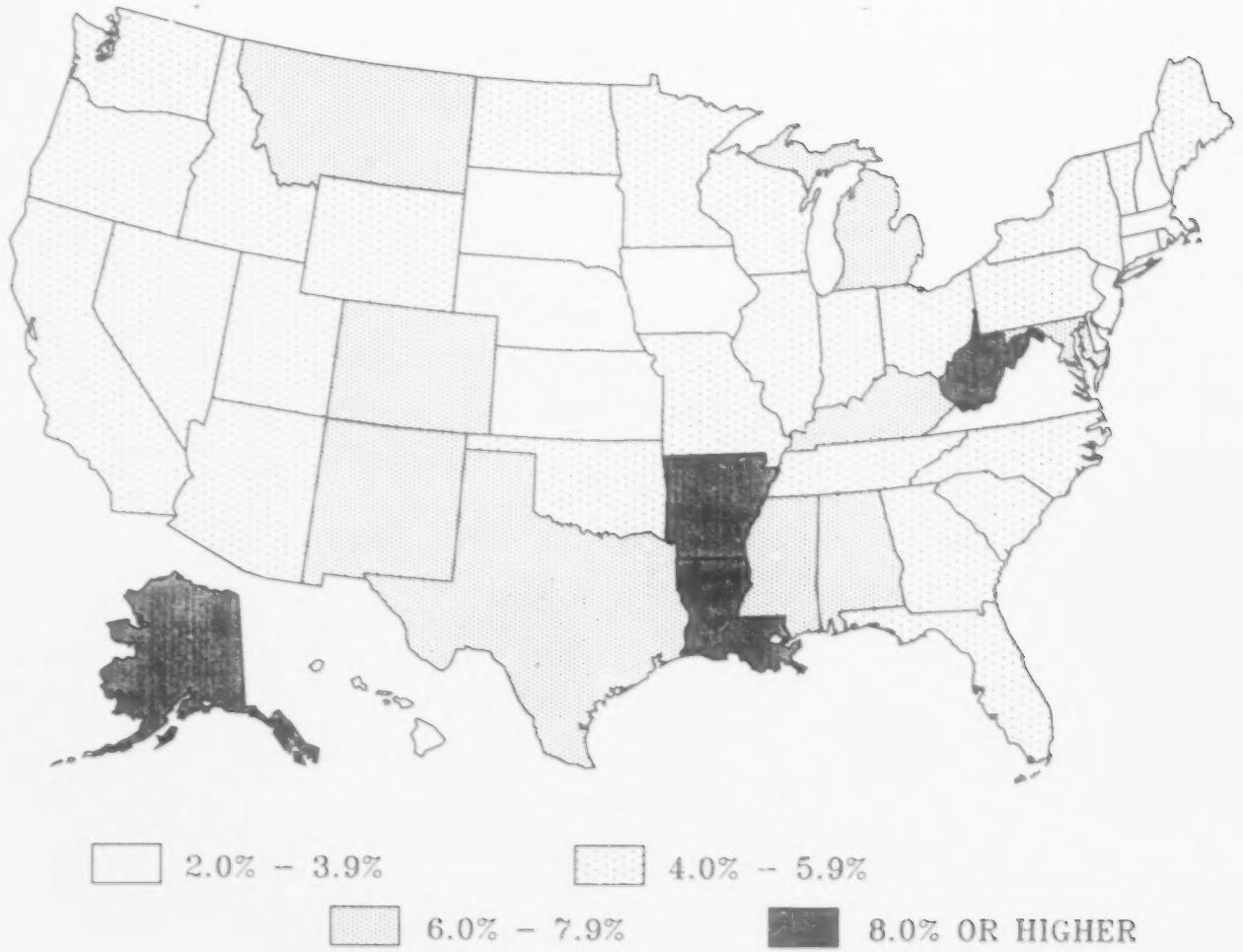
NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY, 1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988
ANDERSON	13,650	13,650	13,640	660	690	890	4.8	5.1	6.5
CHARLESTON	38,980	38,230	37,610	1,440	1,370	1,610	3.7	3.6	4.3
COLUMBIA	47,680	47,550	46,620	1,730	1,970	2,190	3.6	4.1	4.7
FLORENCE	15,570	15,540	15,650	560	580	840	3.6	3.7	5.4
GREENVILLE	34,780	34,710	33,750	1,080	1,180	1,410	3.1	3.4	4.2
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,240	13,010	12,310	340	410	450	2.6	3.1	3.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,230	22,770	22,490	1,340	1,280	1,500	5.8	5.6	6.7
ROCK HILL	23,370	23,270	22,490	1,120	1,190	1,200	4.8	5.1	5.3
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,000	23,970	23,070	870	960	880	3.6	4.0	3.8
SUMTER	11,070	11,070	11,010	530	550	710	4.8	5.0	6.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
APRIL, 1989



TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION (CES)
POST OFFICE BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

41534
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERV
ATTN S R I
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MARYLAND 20814

ADDRESS CHANGE

☐ Remove from mailing list

☐ Change as shown above

Please send any address changes to the address in the upper left hand corner.

The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor.